## EQUAL RIGHT TO LIVE IN U.S. IS THE JAPANESE DEMAND

provoked by envy and jealousy may light the fires of war any time among the white people of the Pacific is admitted by some of the most dis-

Consequently, it is not at all surprising that California is anotherm to the average Japanese, and when he talks of war against the United States he really means California the States he really means California the United States census showed that there were approximately 125,099 Japanese is admitted by some of the most disguished men ir the country. The pressure from the people on the Government to compel a clear cut understanding to understanding to understanding to understanding to understanding the future treatment of Japanese is admitted by some of the most disguished men ir the country. The pressure from the people on the Government to compel a clear cut understanding to understanding to understanding the form of Japanese is admitted by some of the most disguished men ir the country. The pressure from the people on the Government to compel a clear cut understanding to und Oregon and Washington.

o show that the Japanese are becom-Pacific coast. Proording to some of the reports published in the Japanese newspapers many of the hotels of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other Pacific coast centres, as well as restaurants, are either Paris peace conference committed a Japanese or controlled

The effect of these reports has been from owning land in that control of coveted Chinese territory.

ons) enjoy this right even ugh they include no Japanese members or resident .: Foreigners are permitted as individuals to lease land for a term of fifty years on an equal footing with natives and to also hold "the right of superficies" for limited periods. In addition to these rights, foreigners in Japan are given the right of lease in perpetuity, which was established in the days when an exterritoriality was exacted of foreign nations.

The Japanese at home admits of no inconsistency in the fact that 26,988 acres are owned by Japanese individuals in California and that not a single individual foreigner is permitted to own a foot of land in Japan. He concedes no anomaly in the fact that 47,781 acres in California are owned by American corporations controlled by Japanese capital, and that very

by Japanese capital, and that very few, if any, foreigners—certainly no Americans—are represented in cor-porations owning land in Japan.

The Japanese at home refuses to see that it makes any difference be-cause unskilled foreign laborers are not permitted to reside in territory dominated by the Japanese in Man-aborie. Shanting and other Chinese churia, Shantung and other Chinese provinces in which the Mikado's Gov-

provinces in which the Mikado's Government has obtained concessions.

In the opinion of the Japanese stay-at-homes the policy adopted by the American Government in Hawaii is "much more honorable" than that which it permits the State of California to apply. Statistics printed by the Tokio newspapers recently show that there are more than 120,000 Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands, many thousands of whom own land there.

The uprestricted admission to date

The unrestricted admission to date of Japanese into the Hawaiian Islands has largely been due to the difficulty of obtaining native labor capable of manning the sugar plantations. There are believed to be about one-half as many Chinese as Japanese in the islands. Both are industrious and pros-

perous and rear large families.

More than 50 per cent. of the popu-More than 30 per chick of the published of Cahu, on which Honolulu is situated, is Japanese. During the twenty years' career of Hawaii as a Territory of the United States the birth rate among the Japanese has experience. ceeded the rate among Hawaiians. The increase among the Japanese has alarmed some of the white citizens of Hawaii, and there have been one or two hostile demonstrations against them, all of which has been duly com-municated to the Japanese stay-at-homes and has contributed to the rapidly mounting degree of resentment against the United States.

### Dominion Restrictions.

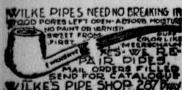
The Japanese, who regard the British people as their friends, have re-cently begun to turn the vials of their wrath against Canada and Australia. The Canadian Government re-cently adopted the policy of limiting Japanese immigration to 390 persons a year. The Government of the British rear. The Government of the British Columbia province has even gone further and denied admission to Japanese holding passports sanctioned by the Dominion Government. Several of the most important newspapers in British Columbia have printed sensational stories to prove that the Japanese are becoming quite as offensive in that part of the country as they are held to part of the country as they are held to be in California.

The recent declaration of Premier Hughes of Australia that the people of his country are in thorough sympathy with the California view of the Japa-nese immigration problem and that "Australia is a white men's country" caused a wave of anger to sweep over Japan that the Government had dif-ficulty in heading off. There is little question but that the British Ambas-sador to Tokio has had his hands full in trying to mollify the Japanese re-garding the declaration of Prevaler Hughes.

rnat the leaders of the Japanese

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is admitted by some of the most dis

realize the necessity for aggressive action to prevent the growth of anti-Reports brought back by Japanese The utmost secrecy is observed, how exters visiting the home of their an-exters or their own birthplace tend ing their plans for bringing about an improvement in the international sit-uation that will be satisfactory to the which, of course, means the Japanese, if such a thing is possible.

### Peace Delegation Blamed.

grevious blunder in not peremptorily demanding a satisfactory settlement of the racial equality issue. The charge to give the Japanese an exaggerated is made in such Japanese newspapers idea of the prosperity which has come as are permitted to reflect critical examples. idea of the prosperity which has come to their people who have taken residence in America. Any suggestion that the Japanese remaining at home be dence in America. Any suspension that the Japanese remaining at home be denied the right to emigrate to the United States, or any other part of the world for that matter, naturally provokes deep and bitter resentment. The state of the decision of California to prevent the control of coveted Chinese territory.

Japanese from owning land in that State in the future is merely considered another reason for immediate action by the Japanese Government to insist upon a settlement of the long dispute over the racial problem.

The fact that the Japanese law does the Japanese leaders of securing any law taget rewritter for the United The fact that the Japanese law does not permit a foreigner to own land in States regarding the claims of Japan the Mikado's domain is entirely ig-nored by the Japanese themselves. In in this respect. The fact is that while Japan, foreigners as individuals are not allowed to own any land, but "judicial persons" (presumably domestic for the United States and predict an amigable solutions). the Pacific confronting both Govern-Japan does not sustain this confi-

Wide currency is given all state ments and comments made by the most prominent men of the empire who continue to discuss with engag problem that holds the attention of the Japanese people of every rank. None of these statesmen is accorded a morrespectful audience than is the Mar-quis Okuma, former Premier. In a recent address the Marquis, who is one of the most respected of the "Elder Statesmen." predicted that a way

"The one great principle underlying the great American Constitution," said the Marquis, Christian justice and that Christian morality which shows itself plainly and distinctly throughout the length and breath of its exfact that it was also justice and humanity that inspired us when

we helped build up this empire, we found a uniting link in the fundamental dectrines upon which the national structures of both na-tions are constructed, notwithstanding the outward differences of politics between a republic and an empire.

"The assassination of Ii-kamor the great statesman who estab-lished the open door policy, pre-cipitated a political change in Japan and ultimately brought about the restoration of the Im-perial power, which means the unification of the politically disme.n bered Japan under one strong central power in the Imperial Gov-ernment. We owe this wholesome change solely to the stimulant given by America from the out-side, had it not been for which we might have continued to live under the feudal system for another hun-

dred years.
"The maintenance of world peace is the one real principle under-lying in the United States, and I cannot believe that that great country will ever countenance the ill treatment of the people of Japan or those of any other country."

# Viscount Kaneko's Opinion.

A somewhat different form is adopte by the Viscount Kaneko, who con-tended that the Japanese who emi-grated to the United States are deonstrating their capacity for patrioti citizenship equal to that of any other type of emigrants.
"Ask any American if he means

to kick us out because he doesn't like our race," said the Viscount in a recent address, "and they will not acknowledge it very readily. Ask the Americans what it is they dislike about us, what harm the Japa-nese have ever done to his interests, and you are vaguely informed that the Japanese constitute a menace because they are yellow. That any argument founded upon a racial prejudice is absurd and unjust admits of no doubt.

"The Japanese cannot help being yellow. When we learn of the progress our brethren are making abroad we are bound to feel a genuine joy in our hearts. We cannot command them to be less industrious, to stand on ceremony, and to be a little more idle just to please the Americans. Nevertheless, we have showed ourselves ready to respect American wishes by preventing the exodus of our emigrants and subscribing to the 'gentlemen's agreement.'

"Thus we have accepted any and every condition it pleased Americans to demand of us. But, not-withstanding all these concessions, the Americans still propose to deal a finishing stroke on the Japanese residents of California by imposing a seriously exacting condition on the rights of the Japanese by appealing to the referendum.

Driven to this frightful situation
we cannot afford to wink at it,
however pro-American we may be. The Japanese will be henceforth deprived of not only the rights granted them by the treaties but also of the rights acquired in a legitimate way by private indi-

"The Japanese will have to go back to the old contract labor days,

A NOTHER article by Louis
Seibold will be published in
to-morrow's New York Herald.
It will deal with the efforts that
the Mikado's Government is making to match the military and
naval preparations of the United
States in the Pacific and will tell
how the Japanese are fortifying how the Japanese are fortifying the islands off the Asiatic mainland in exactly the same man-ner that the United States forti-fied the island possessions of this country in the Pacific and in the Atlantic.

find employment with American capitalists, and earn a living by drawing days' wages. Consequent-ly, they will not invest their sav-ings in America, but will send them to Japan. Can you imagine any-thing more inconsistent? To-day over the California immigration over the California immigration problem the American and Japanese views are diametrically opposed to each other. Left to the natural course of things, the anti-Japanese propaganda would spread to the neighboring States. Consequently we should try to come to a fundamental understanding with the Americans and try to solve the problem for all time." blem for all time

### Views of an Educator.

Another contribution to the diswhich was widely circulated throughout Japan was contributed by Dr. K. Horie, professor of the Keio University. Dr. Horie, whose views command great respect throughout Nippon, fa-vors a frank discussion of the Jap-anese immigration problem by the seconde of both countries

"If the Americans insist upon discriminating against the Japanese on account of racial differences," said the doctor in a recent lecture, "there will be no other help than to wait until the Americans get rid of such a prejudice; but I do not believe that the hatred of the Americans for Japanese can be strong enough to drive Americans to attempt the radical destruction of the economic foundations of the Japanese Empire.
"I for one do not hesitate to at-

tribute the main cause to the American prejudice to economic considerations. Look at the history of the Chinese exclusion act. The Chinese were the first Oriental emigrants to America, and the American owes to the Chinese credit for the speedy completion of the railroad net along the Pacific coast. When the Chinese coolles completed the railroad and sought other occupations Americans placed a check against them by Federal as well as State legislation.

"It may appear very cowardly and unreasonable on the part of the Americans to be always ready to agitate against any race from wh they may expect competition, but in this respect they are acting on firm convictions. Justification of the agitation against the Chinese Japanese now. There cannot be

### Read Seibold To-morrow.

"The Japanese are credited with draining the wealth of the United States instead of increasing it; besides, their cheaper mode of living enables them to be content with lower wages than the Americans demand, thus causing serious disadvantage to the American labor unions. There is also a much talked of non-assimilability. To none of these criticisms we can certainly

these criticisms we can certainly answer with sufficient self-confi-"Do the Americans expect the Japanese to become permanent set-tlers without granting them the chance of becoming American citi-zens? Should the Americans expect Japanese youths to stay in a country which prohibits marriages between Americans and Japanese? Do the Americans expect easy assimilation from the Japanese, to whom they close the avenues of

"For all of these undesirable features of the situation the Japanese Government cannot evade part of the responsibility. They have neglected to establish a defihave neglected to establish a definite policy regarding immigration problems. They have not thought of improving local conditions at home. They have indorsed their negligence by demanding special conditions for labor. In this way they have not only caused antipathy to grow against our labor element but allowed the conflagration to spread to the land ownership problem, which has nothing whatproblem, which has nothing what-ever to do with the immigration

Whatever solution may be arrived at through diplomatic channels, I afraid it will not be very much more than a short makeshift of expediency. Whatever may be the other circumstances that are acother circumstances that are ac-tually responsible in arousing en-mity against the Japanese, there is no room for doubt that the labor problem is one of the most important causes and that the Gov-ernment must assume the respon-

sibility for having neglected the labor feature of the controversy and thus given occasion to the complications abroad."

GREEK LINER AWAITS OCT. 1.

The Greek liner Megali Hellas, from 3 recee, with 715 passengers, reported by rireless to her agents here, Galanos & Island.

Co., that she had anchored outside Ambrose Channel to remain there until after midnight to-night, as the Greek quota of immigrants entitled to admission to this country in September had been exhausted. Seventy American passengers aboard the liner will have to stay aboard until she docks to-merrow to allow her 400 nationals to go to Ellis Island.

ANCIENTS GET OLD CANNON. non, used in England about the time the

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Blouses

Fine quality Georgette Tie Blouse lined with white chiffon. Heavily braided and slit in neek with colored vestee, bell shaped sleeves. 1495

Sweaters

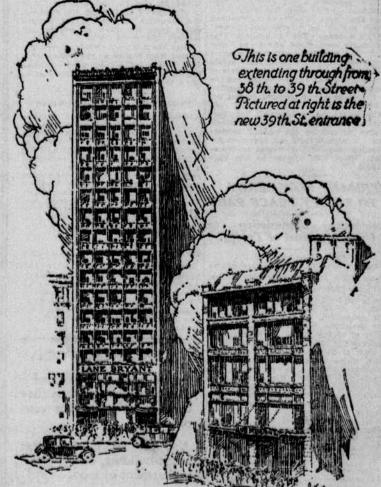
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